

# NEW VASCULAR PLANT RECORDS FOR NEW MEXICO

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## ABSTRACT

Additions to the vascular flora of New Mexico are reported herein: *Achnatherum nelsonii* var. *nelsonii*, *Betula glandulosa*, *Cardamine cordifolia* var. *incana*, *Carex deweyana* var. *deweyana*, *Carex rosea*, *Cynosurus echinatus*, *Draba grayana*, *Equisetum* × *nelsonii*, *Erigeron nivalis*, *Geum triflorum* var. *triflorum*, *Heuchera hallii*, *Juglans nigra*, *Lactuca biennis*, *Lepidium ramosissimum* var. *bourgeauanum*, *Neoparrya lithophila*, *Penstemon glaber* var. *alpinus*, *Piptatherum pungens*, *Potentilla fissa*, *Prunus persica*, *Ranunculus alismifolius* var. *montanus*, *Ranunculus repens*, *Rorippa sylvestris*, *Rudbeckia laciniata* var. *laciniata*, and *Syringa vulgaris*.

## RESUMEN

Se aportan las adiciones siguientes a la flora vascular de Nuevo México: *Achnatherum nelsonii* var. *nelsonii*, *Betula glandulosa*, *Cardamine cordifolia* var. *incana*, *Carex deweyana* var. *deweyana*, *Carex rosea*, *Cynosurus echinatus*, *Draba grayana*, *Equisetum* × *nelsonii*, *Erigeron nivalis*, *Geum triflorum* var. *triflorum*, *Heuchera hallii*, *Juglans nigra*, *Lactuca biennis*, *Lepidium ramosissimum* var. *bourgeauanum*, *Neoparrya lithophila*, *Penstemon glaber* var. *alpinus*, *Piptatherum pungens*, *Potentilla fissa*, *Prunus persica*, *Ranunculus alismifolius* var. *montanus*, *Ranunculus repens*, *Rorippa sylvestris*, *Rudbeckia laciniata* var. *laciniata*, y *Syringa vulgaris*.

Past and recent inventories on the flora of north central New Mexico have resulted in 24 native or naturalized taxa new to the state or verification of reports. Much of this work is part of an ongoing inventory of the Rocky Mountains by the students and staff of the Rocky Mountain Herbarium (<http://www.rmh.uwyo.edu>). Thus far more than 44 intensive, large-scale projects have been completed. More specifically, these records are the result of the following inventories: Philmont National Scout Ranch (Hartman 1973), Bandelier National Monument (Jacobs 1989), Valles Caldera National Preserve (Hartman & Nelson 2005), and the Santa Fe National Forest (Reif & Hartman 2005; Reif 2006). An additional study, Carson National Forest and adjoining Bureau of Management lands, is in its second year (Larson, Hartman, and Nelson, unpub.). All specimens are deposited at the Rocky Mountain Herbarium (RM) or at the herbarium of Bandelier National Monument (here designated BAND). Determination that a taxon is new to New Mexico is based on Allred (2005). In several instances a taxon included in this report has been attributed to New Mexico, but without documentation.

**APIACEAE**

**Neoparrya lithophila** Mathias—The type locality for this species was attributed to New Mexico (“on rocks, Huefano [Huerfano] Mts, New Mexico, Sept., 1867, *C.C. Parry* 83”) but is now considered to be from Huerfano Co., Colorado (Weber 1958, Theobald et al. 1964). Hartman (in O’Kane et al. 1988) reported it from several sites as far as 51 mi to the southwest and 70–80 mi to the west of the type locality, previously the only known site for the species. Based on this report and subsequent inventory in San Isabel and Rio Grande National Forests and vicinity, it is now documented from more than 30 localities largely along the eastern margin of the San Juan Volcanic Area. Most recently, collections (RLH) have been made in the South Piñon Hills in the extreme southern San Luis Valley, immediately to the north of the locality reported below. Thus a taxon originally attributed erroneously to New Mexico, then considered endemic to Colorado, indeed occurs in New Mexico but only by one-half mile.

Voucher specimen: **Taos Co.:** Carson National Forest and Vicinity: southern extension of Piñon Hills into New Mexico, N36.9915 W105.7935, 7900 ft elev., rocky outcrop, 29 Jul 2005, *Hartman* 81599 (RM).

**ASTERACEAE**

**Erigeron nivalis** Nutt.—The following specimen was included in Allred (2005) as *E. acris* var. *asteroides* (Anderz. ex Besser) DC. due to a misidentification (Hartman 2003). In the United States, *E. nivalis* ranges from the Rocky Mountains to the West Coast excluding Arizona and Nevada. It was attributed to New Mexico by Nesom (2006) based on the *Ludwig and Smith* and the *Reif* collections cited below.

Voucher specimens: **Sandoval Co.:** Baca Land and Cattle Company, Redondo Peak, N35.87 W 106.66, 10925 ft elev., talus slope, 1–9 Jul 1975, *J. Ludwig and S. Smith* 1368 (NMC); Valles Caldera National Preserve, Jemez Mountains: upper slopes on NE side of Redondo Peak, N35.8806 W106.5484, 10160–10360 ft elev., roadside along volcanic outcrop, open slopes, and forested areas, 15 Jul 2002, *Reif* 2403 (NMC, RM); trip from 7 roads to “Redondito peak” and down the La Jara Creek to headquarters: 0.5–0.7 air mi ENE of 7 roads, N35.8923 W106.5536 to N35.8908 W106.5480, 9730–9970 ft elev., spruce-fir forest and adjacent felsenmeer and grown over 2-tracks, 18 Jul 2003, *Hartman* 77974 (RM).

**Lactuca biennis** (Moench) Fernald—USDA, NRCS (2006) maps this taxon for New Mexico but without voucher data and it is not included in Allred’s checklist (2005). Thus documentation is provided below.

Voucher specimens: **Colfax Co.:** Philmont Scout Ranch: Middle Fork Cimarroncito Creek, 1 mi W of Hunting Lodge, N36.4844 W105.0801, 8200 ft elev., exposed waste run along road, 7 Aug 1968, *Hartman* 2626 (RM). **Sandoval Co.:** Rito de los Frijoles, N35.7793 W106.2719, Aug 1910, *Robbins* 8210 (RM). Bandelier National Monument: Frijoles Canyon, ca. 2 mi below Upper Crossing, N35.8044 W106.3301, 6500 ft elev., moist canyon bottom along stream, 24 Jul 1988, *B. Jacobs and E. Jacobs* 4353 (BAND); 20 Jul 1941, *Clark* 9935 (BAND). **San Miguel Co.:** Beulah, N35.8050 W105.4407, 8000 ft elev., Aug 1902, *Cockerell II* (RM). Santa Fe National Forest and Vicinity: Sangre de Cristo Mountains: Maestas Creek on NM hwy 391, 4.5 air mi WNW of Rociada, N35.8568 W105.4897, 8500–8680 ft elev., riparian and moist banks of creek, 15 Aug 2002, *Reif* 4080 (RM); Pecos Wilderness Area, Holy Ghost Creek, 3 air mi NW of Terrero, N35.7856 W105.7048, 8100–8360 ft elev., pockets of meadow in canyon bottom, 28 Jul 2002, *Reif* 2768 (RM); Dalton Canyon on NM hwy 123 branching W of the Pecos River, 6 air mi NNW of Pecos, N35.6712 W105.7412, 7760 ft elev., wet to dry meadow and riparian with canyon constricting to the W, 6 Aug 2002, *Reif* 3392 (RM).

**Rudbeckia laciniata** L. var. **laciniata**—Variety *ampla* (A. Nelson) Cronq. is not distinguished from the typical variety in Allred (2005). The former is the common variety throughout the Rocky Mountains with var. *laciniata* entering the region from the Great Plains. USDA, NRCS (2006) indicates its occurrence in New Mexico but without documentation. Thus

var. *laciniata* is vouchered below for the state and the reader is referred to Urbatsch and Cox (2006) for the discrimination of the two taxa.

Voucher specimens: **Colfax Co.:** NM hwy 72, 11 rd mi E of I-25 (milepost 11), N36.9219 W104.2783, 8200 ft elev., roadside through wooded area, 16 Aug 1998, *Hartman 63481* (RM). **San Miguel Co.:** Santa Fe National Forest and Vicinity: Sangre de Cristo Mountains: NM hwy 263 along Gallinas Creek, 16 air mi NW of Las Vegas, N35.7083 W105.4505, 7750 ft elev., canyon bottom roadside, riparian, and bluffs of volcanic rock in mixed conifer forest, 13 Aug 2002, *Reif 3820* (RM). **Santa Fe Co.:** Santa Fe National Forest and Vicinity: Sangre de Cristo Mountains: Rio Frijoles Trail 154 just E of Santo Domingo de Cundiyo Land Grant, 8 air mi SE of Chimayo, N35.9380 W105.8733, 7000 ft elev., riparian of river, and meadows, in canyon bottom with mixed conifer slopes, 8 Aug 2002, *Reif 3421* (RM).

## BETULACEAE

**Betula glandulosa** Michx.—Furlow (1997) shows this taxon extending down the Rocky Mountains to south-central Colorado. Its presence on the Valles Caldera National Preserve was first noted by Allen (2004) who found numerous stunted birch plants growing on Alamo Bog. This site represents a disjunction of 100 miles or more from the nearest known location in Colorado (<http://cumuseum.colorado.edu>). Heavy browsing by elk appears to be jeopardizing the population.

Voucher specimens: **Sandoval Co.:** Valles Caldera National Preserve: Jemez Mountains: Alamo Canyon, 1–1.5 mi upstream, N35.9182 W106.6032, 8461 ft elev., over 43 healthy but cropped shrubs to 2' tall along 1/4 mi of shoreline on south side, 2 Jun 2003, *Hartman 77223* (RM); 8 Jun 2001, *Jacobs 14* (BAND).

## BRASSICACEAE

**Cardamine cordifolia** A. Gray var. **incana** A. Gray ex M.E. Jones—This markedly pubescent variety is quite distinctive when compared to the essentially glabrous typical one (Rollins 1993; Welsh et al. 2003). Holmgren (2005) does not recognize var. *incana* but notes that the epithet is available for the pubescent form. Previously it was known from Colorado and Utah.

Voucher specimen: **Rio Arriba Co.:** Santa Fe National Forest and Vicinity, Jemez Mountains, upper Cananones Creek and W slope, 11.3 air mi S of Youngsville, N36.0304 W106.5422 to N36.0342 W106.5271, 9300–10000 ft elev., springs on trail in blue spruce/corkbark fir forest with mature aspen, 25 Jun 2002, *Reif 1197* (RM).

**Draba grayana** (Rydb.) C.L. Hitchc.—This taxon has been considered endemic to Colorado, occurring in its northern and central portions (Rollins 1993). With its discovery on Little Costilla Peak, it is now documented from New Mexico.

Voucher specimen: **Colfax Co.:** Sangre de Cristo Mountains, Carson National Forest-Valle Vidal Unit, Little Costilla Peak, between N36.8260 W105.2234 and N36.8336 W105.2228, 12,231–12,584 ft elev., alpine slopes, 16 Aug 2002, *Hartman 76640* (RM). Determined by Ihsan Al-Shehbaz (MO).

**Lepidium ramosissimum** A. Nelson var. **bourgeauanum** (Thell.) Rollins—In the western United States, this variety ranges from Montana south to Colorado and west, including Arizona (USDA, NRCS 2006). According to Rollins (1993) “the varieties here recognized are weak at best. The consistently glabrous siliques of var. *bourgeauanum* are not matched by consistency in var. *ramosissimum*, where the siliques are mostly sparsely pubescent, but on occasion both pubescent-fruited and glabrous-fruited plants are found in the same population. The chromosome difference of  $2n = 32$  for var. *bourgeauanum* and  $2n = 64$  for var. *ramosissimum*. . . helps to bolster the treatment where the two varieties are recognized. . .” Holmgren (2005) accepts the two varieties without discussion. We maintain the two taxa pending further study.

Voucher specimens: **Sandoval Co.:** Valles Caldera National Preserve, Jemez Mountains, Jemez Falls Road to turn south, two track and bushwack to southwest corner of Preserve, N35.8277 W106.6170, 8000–8164 ft elev., ponderosa pine forest with rock outcrops and swales, 30 Jul 2001, *Hartman 73133* (RM); just S of Sulphur Point, N35.9116 W106.6213, rocky slopes in mixed conifers, 8981 ft elev., 17 Sep 2001, *Hartman 74216* (RM); Alamo Canyon, south side over a mile stretch to near lower end, N35.9117 W106.5992 to N35.9109 W106.5927, 8650–8960 ft elev., scattered at edge of wet area over lower half of boggy portion, 19 Jul 2003, *Hartman 78125* with *Coop* (RM); Puerta de Trasquilar NW up end of Trasquilar, N35.9398 W106.4960 to N35.9423 W106.5002, 8925–9360 ft elev., south exposure with oak and aspen, 24 Jul 2003, *Hartman 78203*. Puerta de Trasquilar NW up end of Trasquilar, N35.9398 W106.4960 to N35.9423 W106.5002, 8925–9360 ft elev., south exposure with oak and aspen, 24 Jul 2003, *Hartman 78234*. (RM); Valle Jaramillo, near “B” and “M” road intersection, N35.9184 W106.4981 to N35.9133 W106.4912, 8705–8720 ft elev., grassy meadow with creek and mud areas on slope with upwelling of water, 24 Jul 2003, *Hartman 78258* (RM); Valle Toledo, crossing of Pipeline Road and San Antonio Creek to 0.4 air mi to NE then S to 0.3 air mi upstream, N35.9602 W106.4827 to N35.9613 W106.4736, 8610–8639 ft elev., wetlands along creek to slopes to N with upwellings (seeps) with barren ground and adjacent “bouncy” ground, 10 Aug 2003, *Hartman 78348* (RM); East Fork Jemez River, short segment in Preserve ca. 1 air mi SW of El Cajete (center of caldera), N35.8277 W106.5751 to N35.8277 W106.5780, 7920–7990 ft elev. along river with blue spruce and white fir on slopes, willow and birch scattered on bank, 11 Aug 2003, *Hartman 78425* (RM); Banco Bonito, 0.8–0.9 air mi NE of southwest corner of Preserve, N35.8385 W106.6136 to N35.8367 W106.6078, 8250–8332 ft elev., roadside through ponderosa pine, 12 Aug 2003, *Hartman 78449* (RM); Pajarito Mountain, ca. 1 air mi WNW of summit, N35.8897 W106.4172 to N35.8897 W106.4173, 8970–9050 ft elev., lower grassy slopes to scattered ponderosa pine, 21 Aug 2003, *Hartman 78802* (RM); off of G Road just above F Road, ca. 1 air mi N of Cerro Santa Rosa, just N of Valle San Antonio, N35.9743 W106.5050, 8560–8800 ft elev., logged ponderosa pine forest, 5 Aug 2003, *Nelson 59659* (RM); Jemez Mountains, from 3/4 mi E to N35.9775 W106.4827 in Rito de los Indios drainage, 8750–9000 ft elev., disturbed areas, 5 Aug 2003, *Nelson 59700* (RM); from tributary of Rito de los Indios NW to summit of ridge, ca. 1 1/2–1 3/4 air mi N of north summit of Cerros de Trasquilar, N35.9921 W106.5020, 9100–9740 ft elev., open, grassy slopes with scattered ponderosa pine, 5 Aug 2003, *Nelson 59757* (RM); along G Road ca. 1 3/4 mi N of F Road, ca. 2 1/2–2 3/4 air mi N of Cerro Santa Rosa, N35.9978 W106.5006, 9600–9800 ft elev., meadow, 5 Aug 2003, *Nelson 59831* (RM); on the ridge W of Valle Grande, ca. 1 1/4–1 3/4 air mi N of Ranch Headquarters, N35.8806 W106.5180, 8900–9600 ft elev., roadside through mixed conifer forest, 7 Aug 2003, *Nelson 59942* (RM); ridge S and E of Valle Jaramillo, ca. 1 air mi NW of Cerro Piñon, N35.8993 W106.5124, 9400 ft elev., clearcut Douglas fir forest with mostly blue spruce/white fir regeneration, 10 Aug 2003, *Nelson 60025* (RM); along K Road at the northeast base of San Antonio Mountain, N35.9449 W106.5925 to N35.9437 W106.5989, 8900–9100 ft elev., roadside and adjacent open mixed conifer/aspen forest, 11 Aug 2003, *Nelson 60082* (RM); along the northeast and north side of San Antonio Mountain to the west boundary, N35.9437 W106.5989 to N35.9463 W106.6204, 9000–9350 ft elev., along old logging road, mixed conifer/aspen forest, and clearings, 11 Aug 2003, *Nelson 60118* (RM); on the east slope of Cerros del Abrigo above the Abrigo Trail for 0.3 mi on either side, N35.9301 W106.4726, 9500–10200 ft elev., along old logging road, slopes in open mixed conifer/aspen forest, and open areas, 13 Aug 2003, *Nelson 60314* (RM); on the south side of Cerros del Abrigo along the Abrigo Trail for 0.3 mi on either side, N35.9232 W106.4768, 9400 ft elev., along old logging road, roadcut, and adjacent southwestern white pine/white fir/Douglas fir forest. 13 Aug 2003. *Nelson 60243* (RM); **Santa Fe Co.:** Santa Fe National Forest and Vicinity, Sangre de Cristo Mountains, Rio Frijoles Trail 154 just E of Santo Domingo de Cundiyo Land Grant, 8 air mi SE of Chimayo, N35.9380 W105.8733, 7000 ft elev., riparian of river, and meadows, in canyon bottom with mixed conifer slopes, 8 Aug 2002, *Reif 3448* (RM).

**Rorippa sylvestris** (L.) Besser—Introduced throughout much of the United States, this mustard is said to occur in New Mexico: “reported questionably by Kartesz and Meacham (1999); awaits verification” Allred (2005).

Voucher specimen: **San Miguel Co.:** Santa Fe National Forest and Vicinity, Sangre de Cristo Mountains, Anton Chico Grant, 5 air mi ENE of Villanueva, along Pecos River, 35.2365 105.2558, 5500 ft elev., river bottom, mostly juniper with Russian olive and narrowleaf cottonwood, 6 Aug 2004, *Reif 10067* (RM).

## CYPERACEAE

**Carex deweyana** Schwein. var. **deweyana**—Naczi (2002) lists but does not map this taxon for New Mexico, although it is mapped for the state in USDA, NRCS (2006). Interestingly, it is not included in Allred (2005). Regardless, the first two sources do not contain voucher data. Consequently, our records are provided below.

Voucher specimens: **Los Alamos Co.:** Santa Fe National Forest and Vicinity, Jemez Mountains, lower Guaje Canyon and Cabra Canyon, 3 air mi N of Los Alamos, N35.9310 W106.3432 to N35.9064 W106.2862, 7000–8017 ft elev., riparian drainage through mixed conifer forest, into a burn past the canyon, and then a ponderosa pine forest before joining the road, 28 Jun 2002, *Reif 1475* (RM). **Santa Fe Co.:** Santa Fe National Forest and Vicinity, Sangre de Cristo Mountains, Pecos Wilderness, Rio Medio Trail 155 adjacent to Rio Medio, 6 air mi due W of Truchas Peak, N35.9630 W105.7520, 8410 ft elev., riparian corridor through spruce of lower canyon slopes, banks of river or standing water, 23 Jun 2003, *Reif 5806* (RM).

**Carex rosea** Schkuhr ex Willd. According to Ball (2002), this taxon ranges from Wyoming, the Great Plains and Texas to the east coast of North America.

Voucher specimens: **Sandoval Co.:** Santa Fe National Forest and Vicinity, Jemez Mountains, Cochiti Canyon, 4.3 air mi SSE of Rabbit Mountain, N35.7794 W106.4366 to N35.7645 W106.4266, 7200–8280 ft elev., canyon bottom and riparian, 23 Jun 2003, *Reif 1116* (RM). **San Miguel Co.:** Santa Fe National Forest and Vicinity, Sangre de Cristo Mountains, Sebadilla Creek S of Flying Cloud Ranch, 3 air mi SSW of Barillas Peak, up creek 1/2 air mi, N35.5320 W105.4920, 7740–7880 ft elev., narrow riparian corridor in canyon bottom, canyon surrounded by mixed conifer forest, granite bluffs and bedrock constrictions, 9 Jun 2003, *Reif 5070* (RM); El Porvenir Canyon on Trail 247, 5 air mi W of San Ignacio, N35.770 W105.448, 8200–8450 ft elev., canyon bottom of mostly spruce, and moist lower slope of mixed conifers along trail, granite bluffs constricting canyon, 6 Jul 2003, *Reif 6183* (RM).

### EQUISETACEAE

**Equisetum** × **nelsonii** (A.A. Eaton) J.H. Schaffn.—This plant represents a spontaneous hybrid between *E. laevigatum* and *E. variegatum*. The former putative parent is frequent in the Jemez Mountains; *E. variegatum* is not documented from New Mexico but has been collected as far south as Montezuma County, Colorado, some 130 mi to the northwest. In the Rocky Mountains, the hybrid is known from Montana, Wyoming, Utah, and Colorado (USDA, NRCS 2006).

Voucher specimen: **Sandoval Co.:** Bandelier National Monument, White Rock Canyon at mouth of Alamo Canyon along banks of Rio Grande, N35.7146 W106.2907, 5300 ft elev., 23 Aug 1975, *Foxx s.n.* (BAND).

### JUGLANDACEAE

**Juglans nigra** L.—Black walnut, a native of the eastern United States, has been cultivated in areas of the western United States. As described below, it is naturalized in NM.

Voucher specimens: **Sandoval Co.:** Bandelier National Monument, vicinity of Park Headquarters in Canyon de los Frijoles, along Rito de los Frijoles near and below Tyuonyi Ruin, N35.7839 W106.2772, 6,100 ft elev., escaped third generation seedlings scattered in cottonwood bosque along stream, 21 Sep 2003, *Jacobs 5083* (BAND), second generation tree bearing fruit, seed source is a planting in historic Frey Abbott orchard, 4 May 2003, *Jacobs 5084* (BAND),

### OLEACEAE

**Syringa vulgaris** L.—This introduced lilac occurs over much of eastern United States and scattered states in the West. The latter includes Kansas, Colorado, and Utah (USDA, NRCS 2006). This collection appears to be an adventive representing the first New Mexico record.

Voucher specimen: **Santa Fe Co.:** Santa Fe National Forest and Vicinity, Sangre de Cristo Mountains, Tesuque Creek on Winsor Trail 254, 3 air mi SE of Tesuque, N35.745 W105.888 SW to N35.743 W105.896, 7320–7370 ft elev., narrow canyon bottom and riparian with mature ponderosa pine, horsetail, cottonwood, alder, and willow, granitic soils, 12 Jun 2003, *Reif 5252* (RM).

### POACEAE

**Achnatherum nelsonii** Scribn. var. **nelsonii**—According to Barkworth et al. (1979), this grass ranges from southern Montana and central Idaho south through Nevada and Utah. In Utah it has been documented in the southeast corner, immediately adjacent to New Mexico. In addition, USDA, NRCS (2006) maps it for Colorado and Arizona. Verified by Mary E. Barkworth.

Voucher specimens: **Rio Arriba Co.:** Santa Fe National Forest and Vicinity, Jemez Mountains, vicinity of Presa Spring on southern edge of Chama River Canyon Wilderness, 8 air mi NE of Gallina, N36.3120 W106.7340, 8340 ft elev., a forest of mature ponderosa pine, with thickets of Gambels oak and grassy open areas below, 19 Jun 2003, *Reif 5617* (RM). **Sandoval Co.:** Sierra Nacimiento, Joaquin Canyon, ca. 2 3/4–3 1/4 air mi W of Rio Guadalupe, N35.7937 W106.8307, 7850–8050 ft elev., open area along logging road and adjacent mixed conifer forest, 20 Jul 2004, *Nelson 62160* (RM).

**Cynosurus echinatus** L. This grass has been introduced in much of eastern United States, the West Coast, and Montana (USDA, NRCS 2006). This represents the first report of its establishment in New Mexico.

Voucher specimen: **Sandoval Co.:** Bandelier National Monument, Capulin Canyon, ca. 0.25 mi S of Base Camp, near where trail to Stone Lions joins canyon trail, N35.7541 W106.3262, 6100 ft elev., dense stand along stream, 13 Jun 1988, *B. Jacobs 4167* (BAND).

**Piptatherum pungens** (Torr. ex Spreng.) Dorn—This species ranges across western Canada and south in the Black Hills of Wyoming and South Dakota to the central cordillera of Colorado (Kartesz and Meacham 1999, USDA, NRCS 2006). In Colorado it is documented from Douglas, Grand, and Saguache cos. (<http://cumuseum.colorado.edu>). The distance from the nearest locality in Saguache Co. is about 150 miles.

Voucher specimen: **Sandoval Co.:** Valles Caldera National Preserve, Jemez Mountains, Cerros del Trasquilar, main portion, N35.9648 W106.4918, 8537–8740 ft elev., roadside and coniferous forest, 26 Jun 2001, *Hartman 71472* (RM).

## RANUNCULACEAE

**Ranunculus alismifolius** Geyer ex Benth. var. **montanus** S. Watson—According to Whittmore (1997), this taxon is restricted to southwestern Colorado, Idaho, Nevada, Utah, and Wyoming. It is one of six varieties recognized by this author, all of which occur from the Rocky Mountains to the west coast of North America. These specimens document its occurrence in New Mexico.

Voucher specimens: **Rio Arriba Co.:** San Pedro Mountains, N36.0667 W106.8433, 10200 ft elev., seep under aspen and spruce, 4 Jul 2001 *Dorn 8829* (RM); Santa Fe National Forest and Vicinity, Jemez Mountains, Forest Road 70 and Forest Road 50, Padomas Trail, NW into San Pedro Parks Wilderness to Vacas Trail, Forest Road 51, N36.0421 W106.7924 to N36.0662 W106.8121, 9300–10135 ft elev., ponderosa pine and some spruce, 20 Jun 2002, *Hartman 75015* (RM); Rito de Abiquiu NE of Cienega del Oso, 2.5 air mi SSE of Polvadera Peak, N36.0290 W106.3900 to N36.0360 W106.3820, 9400–10430 ft elev., open riparian bottom and steep shaded slope of corkbark fir/blue spruce with an understory of Paxistima, Trautvetaria, and Vaccinium, 12 Jul 2003, *Reif 6567* (RM); NM hwy 70, South San Pedro Parks Wilderness trailhead from parking lot N to San Gregorio Reservoir, 36.0273 N106.8469 to W36.0407 106.8460, 9200–9400 ft elev., open wet meadows in mixed coniferous forest with aspen, 2 Jun 2002, *Reif 45* (RM).

**Ranunculus repens** L.—This taxon is naturalized throughout much of the eastern and western portions of the United States (Whittmore 1997). The two collections cited below also appear to represent self-maintaining populations.

Voucher specimens: **Sandoval Co.:** Santa Fe National Forest and Vicinity, Jemez Mountains, 8 air mi SW of La Cueva, Forest Road 376, 2 air mi N of Porter, N35.8442 W106.7810, 7490 ft elev., stream and adjacent meadow, 23 Jun 2002, *Hartman 75232* (RM). **San Miguel Co.:** Sangre de Cristo Mountains, Forest Road 60 along Sapello River, 2 air mi SW of Rociada, N35.8129 W105.4480, 8000 ft elev., canyon bottom parking area at corral and trailhead, including riparian of river and south-facing bank (below road) of mature aspen with Gambels oak, 18 Aug 2003, *Reif 8741* (RM).

## ROSACEAE

**Geum triflorum** Pursh var. **triflorum**—Holmgren (1997) states that var. *triflorum* ranges south in the Rocky Mountains, where it more or less straddles the continental divide from Montana to northern New Mexico and includes some populations as far west as

northeastern Arizona. The following specimens document its occurrence in New Mexico. Variety *ciliatum*, the more western version of the species is listed for New Mexico by Allred (2005).

Voucher specimens: **Colfax Co.:** Philmont Scout Ranch, Beaubien, N36.4237 W105.1033, 9400 ft elev., common on dry, grassy slopes, 27 Jun 1966, *Hartman 117* (RM); 6 Jun 1968, *Hartman 1819* (RM); **Rio Arriba Co.:** Carson National Forest, Canyon Bancos ca. 14 air mi W of Dulce, 36.9008 107.2237 to 36.9143 107.2690, 6900–7150 ft elev., stream floodplain and adjacent sandstone mesas with pinyon-juniper, 28 May 1987, *Hartman 22504* with *D'Alcamo* et al. (RM). **Sandoval Co.:** Jemez Mountains, East Fork Jemez River, ca. 0.5 mi above Las Conchas Campground, N35.8200 W106.5212, 8500 ft elev., 18 Jun 1986, *Jacobs 006* with *Jacobs* (RM).

**Potentilla fissa** Nutt.—This species is common throughout the Rocky Mountains and several adjacent states; likewise it is included for New Mexico (USDA, NRCA 2006). Allred (2005) indicates that it is reported for New Mexico but awaits verification.

Voucher specimen: **San Miguel Co.:** Santa Fe National Forest and Vicinity, Sangre de Cristo Mountains, Hermit Peak, N35.7447 W105.4139, 10000–10212 ft elev., open grassy and rocky areas and rim rock, 18 Aug 2002, *Hartman 76734* (RM).

**Prunus persica** (L.) Batsch—The introduced peach is known from much of the eastern United States and several of the states to the west, but it is not reported from Montana south to New Mexico (USDA, NRCS 2006). In both localities here listed, it was found growing in sites devoid of human disturbance and thus appears to be adventive.

Voucher specimens: **Sandoval Co.:** Valles Caldera National Preserve, Jemez Falls Road to turn south, N35.8277 W106.6170, 8000–8164 ft elev., ponderosa pine forest with rock outcrops and swales, 30 Jul 2001, *Hartman 73177* (RM); Santa Fe National Forest and Vicinity, Jemez Mountains, Battleship Rock Trail 137 at McCauley Warm Springs, N35.8222 W106.6281, 7300–7400 ft elev., warm springs and riparian drainage in ponderosa pine forest, 1 Sep 2003, *Reif 9380* (RM).

## SAXIFRAGACEAE

**Heuchera hallii** A. Gray—This taxon was considered by Rosendahl et al. (1936) as distinctive. It has been considered to be endemic to Colorado; in the vicinity of Pikes Peak (Chaffee, Custer, Douglas, El Paso, Jefferson, and Park cos.). (<http://cumuseum.colorado.edu>). These reports represent a range extension of about 90 miles to the south.

Voucher specimens: **Colfax Co.:** Philmont Scout Ranch, Rayado Canyon, 0.5 mi W of Old Abreu Lodge, N36.3765 W105.0331, 7500 ft elev., sandy stream bank and rock outcrop, 15 Jul 1968, *Hartman 2385* (RM); base of Crater Peak along Rayado River, ca. 2 air mi SE of Fish Camp, N36.3746 W105.0380, 8200–8800 ft elev., slope above river 10 Jul 1991, *Embry 92a* with *Hartman* (RM); 4 Aug 1991, *Embry 92b* (RM).

## SCROPHULARIACEAE

**Penstemon glaber** Pursh var. **alpinus** (Torr.) A. Gray—This variety is the second for the species to be documented in New Mexico. Its previous known range was southeastern Wyoming to south-central Colorado (Great Plains Flora Association 1986, see key to varieties). Variety *brandegeei* (T.S. Porter & Rydb.) C. Freeman had been the only taxon of this species documented for New Mexico.

Voucher specimens: **Los Alamos Co.:** Santa Fe National Forest and Vicinity, Jemez Mountains, Mitchell Trail 69, from Los Alamos, NW 2.1 air mi to Guaje Reservoir, N35.9310 W106.3432, 7500–8900 ft elev., incised gravel streambed through a burn, climbing canyon walls of tuft and rhyolite, to a mixed conifer forest with patchy burns, 28 Jun 2002, *Reif 1379* with *Hartman* and *Jacobs* (RM); **Taos Co.:** Carson National Forest and Vicinity, Sangre de Cristo Range, Valle Vidal Unit, ridgeline above corral from Forest Road 1950 toward Little Castilla Peak, N36.7843 W105.2330, 10,000–12,584 ft elev., spruce fir and bristlecone pine forest with meadow openings, rocky ridgeline, 30 Jul 2005, *Larson 3373* (RM).

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